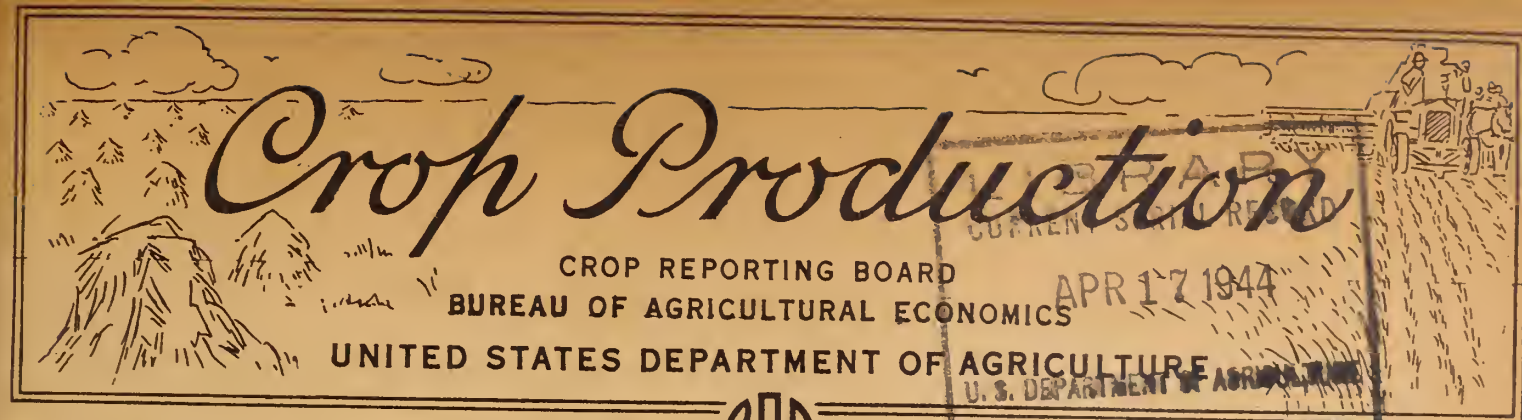


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Release: April 10, 1944



3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APRIL 1, 1944

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated Apr.1, 1944
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
United States						
Winter wheat.....	1/12.2	1/14.0	1/12.8	570,675	529,606	601,759
Rye.....	75	82	79	--	--	--
Pasture.....	74	80	81	--	--	--
Southern States						
Early potatoes 2/.	77	78	73	--	--	--
Peaches.....	69	48	73	--	--	--

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1933-42		1943		1944	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels
United States						
Corn for grain....	45.8	973,176	48.2	1,374,748	40.4	1,113,549
Wheat.....	19.7	148,144	33.4	325,387	26.0	217,684
Oats.....	37.6	384,096	37.4	504,869	36.6	418,255
Soybeans.....	--	--	29.0	54,350	20.7	40,428

1/ Yield per seeded acre in bushels.

2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in 10 Southern States and California.

3/ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1944

April 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1944

The crop producing areas of the country have had the wettest March since 1922. Either the frequent rains and snows or the cold weather have delayed farm work in nearly all States. In a large southeastern area that includes the eastern Cotton Belt and extends westward into east Texas and northward into the southern part of the Corn Belt, the delay from wet weather has been general and may affect the acreage that can be planted to spring oats. It will also tend to reduce the yields of corn and small grains in some areas where these are usually planted during March. The early vegetable and fruit crops of the South have also suffered from late frosts.

In northern areas, from the Rocky Mountains eastward, the delay of field work has not yet become serious, and the widespread rains have greatly improved prospects for pastures and hay crops. From southern Kansas and Colorado northward the rains and snows of March raised prospects for nearly all crops and eased somewhat the fears of local shortages of water for irrigation. In portions of this area, especially in the western part of the Great Plains, reserves of subsoil moisture are only fair and in some places deficient but in nearly all areas there is now enough surface moisture to give early grass and grain crops a good start. In Utah and the Southwest the improvement has been substantial and prospects are now favorable.

In Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and the northern two-thirds of California the winter drought has not been relieved and, as the season of dependable rainfall has now passed, prospects for crops and ranges are quite uneven and locally discouraging. Some large areas have had the driest season in many years. In California the reported condition of the range is seriously low. Farther north, new grass is late and prospects are questionable.

Looking at the country as a whole, weather irregularities to date do not appear particularly significant or unusual except in the Pacific Northwest. Owing to the shortage of labor, delays from continued wet weather could easily become serious, particularly where farmers depend on horses for power, but recent rains have done much to restore confidence in areas where the fall and winter were too dry. As soon as the weather permits, planting will be pushed in all States, and prospects are still favorable for the planting of a near-record acreage of crops.

Winter wheat prospects have improved markedly from Nebraska southward as a result of good rains during recent months. In some Great Plains areas farmers still do not know how much of the acreage which did not sprout last fall will make a stand but current reports indicate that a crop of about 602,000,000 bushels may be expected. This is 75,000,000 bushels more than was expected last fall. The condition of rye is a little above average for this time of year and reports on oats and barley in the South, where much of the acreage is sown in the fall, show favorable prospects.

Pastures have been late in starting where March was cold, and were still dormant on April 1 in Northern States; but prospects appear average or better in practically all States east of the Rockies. For the country as a whole the reported condition on April 1 was 81, compared with 80 on the same date last year, and a 10-year average of 74. Western ranges show sharp improvement in the Southwest where new grass is starting, but declined from continued dry weather in the far Northwest. Old feed is short in some northern areas east of the Rockies because of dry weather last summer but conditions should improve when new growth starts.

Prospects for deciduous fruit production were generally favorable throughout the country on April 1. Low temperatures in the Southeastern States April 4-6 reduced peach production prospects somewhat. Citrus trees in Florida and Texas are blooming satisfactorily. The indicated aggregate acreage of cantaloups, strawberries,

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and watermelons, which supplements supplies of tree fruits, is 21 percent greater than for 1943. Increases of 70 percent for cantaloups and 56 percent for watermelons are partially offset by a reduction of 23 percent for strawberries. The acreage of early potatoes planted or in prospect for harvest during the spring months shows a small increase, but much of the crop is late and the increase in acreage is likely to be more than offset by a lower yield. The reported aggregate acreage of other commercial truck crops growing and to be grown for the fresh market is 23 percent over that of 1943. Progress of spring vegetable crops was retarded by cold, wet weather in most producing sections the second half of March, but production forecasts made to date show a total tonnage about 16 percent above production of these same crops last year.

Owing to the record numbers of livestock and poultry on the farms at the beginning of the year feed requirements have been unusually high. Measured in tons the large stocks of feed grains on farms last fall have been considerably reduced; in percentage the disappearance has been about normal. Stocks of corn and oats remaining on farms April 1 are estimated at about 38 million tons. This is less than the heavy holdings of 41 million to 46 million tons on the same date during the last five years but more than holdings on April 1 in earlier years except 1933 and 1921. The April stocks were 29 million tons below January holdings compared with a disappearance of 30 million tons during the same period last year and a maximum of 26 million tons during that quarter in earlier years. Because of restricted movement and the tendency of farmers to hold grain for feeding on their own farms, supplies available for purchase in deficit areas are smaller than these total stocks would indicate.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat production of 601,759,000 bushels is indicated by the condition of the crop on April 1. Winter precipitation offset considerably the adverse conditions of fall and early winter which were due to moisture deficiency in the Southwest; the winter moisture situation has been generally favorable in the Eastern States, excepting those farthest north; the Mountain States are in moderately favorable situation but moisture deficiency continues in the Northwest, and the California outlook is poor.

Winter precipitation was beneficial to wheat in the central and southern Plains States where soil moisture was deficient at seeding time and continued so until the varying dates at which rains or snow occurred. Completion of seeding was prolonged, and the wheat germinated over a wide range of dates, extending into January and February. Consequently the stage of growth varies widely, and there is considerable uncertainty about the outcome of the portion of the crop that came up late, and made poor early growth. Good progress was made generally, however, after the rains or snows occurred, and the condition and yield prospects have improved considerably since December, accompanied by expectations of less acreage loss from winter damage than indicated earlier. The mild winter, fairly good snow cover when needed and enough moisture for spring growth are favorable for better than average yields in the Eastern States, excepting those farthest north where early spring growth is slow. Considerable reseeding to spring wheat may be expected in the Northwest unless needed moisture occurs soon. The most important change during the winter was in western Kansas and the adjoining wheat sections in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado. Nebraska is still in the balance - survival of the weakened plants is more uncertain and the outcome depends more on subsequent rainfall than in the territory from Kansas south.

The indication of acreage that will not be harvested for grain is slightly over 15 percent, a considerably more favorable outlook than in December, and better than the 10-year average, although indicative of loss of more acreage than occurred a year ago when

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about 10 percent of the planted acreage was not harvested for grain. Some improvement occurred during the winter months in that a larger percent of the acreage survived than had been expected. A considerable acreage west of the 100th meridian that wintered under the handicap of a late start and short growth until after mid-winter, is still dependent on quite favorable conditions for the spring start to regain normal seasonal development. However, repetition of the 1940 situation is unlikely.

Developments during the winter are reflected by present indications of a seeded yield of 12.8 bushels per acre, which is only a half bushel above the 1933-42 average yield, and a bushel less than last year. Above average yields are indicated, however, for the majority of the important winter wheat States, except Washington, Montana, and Colorado.

WHEAT STOCKS: April 1 stocks of wheat on farms are estimated at 217,684,000 bushels or 26 percent of the 1943 production. A year ago slightly over 33 percent of the 1942 production was on farms, or a total of 325,387,000 bushels, the highest on record for April 1.

The farm disappearance of 161,437,000 bushels of wheat from January 1 to April 1, 1944 compares with a disappearance of 165,394,000 bushels for the same period a year earlier and the 1933-42 average of 78,435,000 bushels for the first quarter of the year. The disappearance of wheat between January 1 and April 1, 1944 is the second highest of record.

The demand for wheat for feeding livestock is a factor in the heavy reduction of farm stocks of wheat. On the other hand, purchases of wheat by farmers for livestock feed have increased the farm stocks in areas where feed grains were short.

CORN STOCKS: Stocks of corn on farms April 1, 1944 amounted to 1,113,549,000 bushels. These reserves are about 14 percent above the 1933-42 average of 973,176,000 bushels for this date, but are 19 percent below the record stocks of 1,374,748,000 bushels a year earlier. Farm stocks were equivalent to about 40 percent of 1943 production of corn for grain, compared with 48 percent on April 1, 1943, and the 10-year average of 46 percent for this date.

Corn stocks as estimated cover grain corn on farms from the 1943 crop and carryover from previous years, including corn sealed under Government loan. The quantity of sealed corn under outstanding loan on farms in commercial corn counties was less than 7 million bushels on April 1. This compares with about 116 million bushels on April 1, 1943, 262 million bushels in 1942, 299 million bushels in 1941, and 451 million bushels in 1940.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the first three months of 1944 amounted to 882,551,000 bushels. This exceeds the previous record disappearance from farms for this period, -- 871,844,000 bushels in 1943, -- and is far in excess of the 10-year average disappearance of 589,114,000 bushels for the similar quarterly period.

In the North Central States farm stocks were 21 percent less than a year earlier, but 20 percent above average. Reserves in Iowa are the lowest since 1938 and in Illinois the lowest since 1937 and the situation in these two States is more or less typical of much of the Corn Belt. Disappearance from farms has occurred at a more rapid rate in this section than last year, amounting to 697,208,000 bushels since January 1, compared with 661,316,000 in the same period of last year. This sets an all-time record of disappearance for this group of States in this quarter.

Holdings of corn on April 1 were smaller in all sections than a year ago. In the North Atlantic States the reduction was 27 percent; in the South Atlantic States less than 1 percent; in South Central States 10 percent; in Western States 23 percent. Compared with the 1933-42 average, farm stocks of corn were lower in North Atlantic States, larger in the North Central States, and very near the average in all other sections.

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OATS STOCKS: Stocks of oats on farms April 1, 1944 are estimated at 418,255,000 bushels. This is 37 percent of the 1943 crop--little different from the percentage of the 1942 crop on farms as of April 1 last year. The 10-year average of the preceding year's crop on farms April 1 is 38 percent. The current stocks are less than the 504,869,000 bushels on farms a year ago by 87 million-bushels or 17 percent, but are 34 million bushels or 9 percent larger than the average farm oat stocks of 384,096,000 bushels as of April 1. The disappearance of oats from farms between January 1 and April 1 this year amounted to about 291 million bushels. This compares with a disappearance of 377 million bushels in the same period of 1943, 319 million bushels in 1942, and 324 million bushels in 1941. Since 1929 two other years (1931 and 1933) have also shown farm disappearance exceeding that of January to April this year. Stocks of oats on farms are uniformly lower than last April in all geographic regions except in the South Central group of States.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of soybeans on April 1, 1944 are estimated at 40,428,000 bushels--about 21 percent of the 1943 production of 195,762,000 bushels. Stocks on April 1 a year ago totaled 54,350,000 bushels or about 29 percent of the 1942 production of 187,155,000 bushels. Current farm stocks are generally below a year ago except in a few minor producing States. Comparable U. S. farm stocks estimates are available by quarters only since January 1943. January 1, 1944 farm stocks amounted to 58,119,000 bushels. On April 1 over four-fifths of the total U. S. farm stocks were in four States --Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa--and over nine-tenths of the April 1 total stocks were in ten main producing States.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms since January 1 totaled 17,691,000 bushels compared with a disappearance of 33,865,000 bushels between January 1 and April 1, 1943. The 1943 production moved from farms considerably earlier and at a faster rate than the 1942 crop; considerable of which was not harvested until the first three months of 1943. By April 1 about 79 percent of the 1943 crop had moved from farms while on the same date a year ago 71 percent of the 1942 crop had moved from farms. Conditions were very favorable for harvest in the fall of 1943 especially in the main producing States.

Approximately 23 million bushels will be needed to plant the prospective 1944 acreage and about 13 million bushels of this amount will be used on farms where grown.

RYE: The April 1 condition of rye, 79 percent of normal, is 3 points above the December 1 condition and 4 points above the 1933-42 average April 1 condition. The April 1, 1943 condition was 82 percent of normal which was the second highest condition since 1930.

The weather was unfavorable at seeding time, particularly in the Great Plains States. The improvement in condition was marked since December 1943, ranging from an increase of 3 and 4 points respectively in Montana and Nebraska to 30 to 38 points in New Mexico and Texas, respectively.

There was little change in the Dakotas with North Dakota maintaining its December 1 condition and South Dakota down 2 points. The condition in the Pacific Coast States dropped since December. The condition in the northern tier of States from Minnesota eastward to Pennsylvania and New York showed a considerable drop since last December. However, in all other States except New Jersey the condition of rye improved since December 1.

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CITRUS: The United States orange crop for the 1943-44 season (excluding tangerines) is estimated at 99,208,000 boxes, compared with the 1942-43 production of 85,116,000 boxes and the 1941-42 production of 83,057,000 boxes. In Florida and California, where about 95 percent of the Nation's oranges are produced, the estimated crops of early and midseason varieties total 46,468,000 boxes and Valencias total 48,300,000 boxes. Last season, early and midseason oranges in these two States amounted to 33,341,000 boxes and in 1941-42 these varieties totaled 37,174,000 boxes. Valencia production in 1942-43 was 48,155,000 boxes and in 1941-42 it was 42,181,000 boxes. Total U. S. grapefruit production is estimated at 50,579,000 boxes, compared with 50,481,000 boxes last season and 40,261,000 boxes in 1941-42. The Florida tangerine crop is estimated at 3,600,000 boxes -- about 14 percent less than production last season but 71 percent larger than the crop of 1941-42. Lemon production in California, where practically all of the Nation's lemons are grown, is indicated to be 13,725,000 boxes. In 1942-43 production was 14,940,000 boxes and in 1941-42 production was 11,720,000 boxes.

Harvesting of early and midseason varieties of oranges is nearing completion in all citrus-producing States. In Florida, harvesting of Valencias is well underway. Harvesting of this variety has also started in Arizona. In California, harvesting of Valencias, except for a small volume in the Desert Valleys, probably will not begin until the close of April or early May.

The grapefruit harvest in Texas is probably 90 percent complete and in Florida about 75 percent finished. Arizona probably has harvested about one-half the production to date. In California, harvesting is progressing in the Desert Valleys but very little has been harvested in other areas.

Florida citrus groves are in good condition following ample rainfall during March. There has been some irregularity in blooming, but after the recent beneficial rains, those groves which had not bloomed before April 1 should be in bloom soon. In Texas, April 1 prospects for the new citrus crops were excellent. Trees bloomed about two weeks earlier than usual and held a good set of fruit. Soil moisture conditions improved during March and growing conditions were favorable. Young trees, particularly, are in good condition. Arizona citrus trees are generally in a vigorous, healthy condition. On April 1 in the Yuma area, trees were in bloom and in the Salt River Valley trees were coming into bloom. March weather in California was relatively favorable for citrus fruits. There was very little rainfall but this was satisfactory following the heavy rains in February. In mid-March temperatures were threateningly low in some areas but no frost damage actually occurred.

PEACHES - 10 SOUTHERN

STATES AND CALIFORNIA: Developments since April 1. Low temperatures April 4-6 changed peach production prospects in the 10 Southern peach States somewhat. It is too early to be certain how much damage was done but a preliminary check indicates a smaller reduction in prospective production than was suggested by early reports.

A heavy bloom was general in most sections of the southern peach area this year, and freeze damage varies by localities and within individual orchards from a thinning of buds to complete losses. Injury appears to be greatest in low spots where air circulation is poor.

Damage is reported to be extensive in northern Georgia, northern Alabama, and the important Spartanburg area and other sections of South Carolina. In southern Alabama and southern Georgia an appraisal indicates varying conditions but a fair to

good crop is indicated in those areas. In North Carolina, the damage was variable, with some growers expecting to thin further while others have only a light set remaining. At this time a fair crop appears likely in North Carolina. Injury to the Arkansas crop was small except in the Crowley Ridge area where extensive damage was reported. The Virginia bloom was very heavy and freeze losses was general. However, in most sections of the State it is expected that enough bloom has survived to produce a good crop. Low temperatures caused extensive damage to the Tennessee crop. It is believed that enough buds survived in Illinois for a fair to good crop.

Conditions to April 1

April 1 conditions indicated a peach crop somewhat better than average and materially larger than the light 1943 harvest in all of the 10 early Southern States, with North and South Carolina showing especially good prospects. Condition of the crop on April 1 in these 10 States was 73 percent compared with 48 percent on April 1, 1943, and the 1933-42 average of 69 percent. The bloom was heavy in most sections and it was expected that considerable thinning would be necessary.

Prior to April 1, in North and South Carolina there has been practically no winter or spring damage to peach buds. In Georgia and Alabama warm weather the latter part of February advanced bud development much earlier than usual and below-freezing weather in March caused some damage in local areas but sufficient buds were left for a good crop.

In Arkansas, the winter was relatively mild and April 1 peach prospects were very good in all parts of the State except the Northwest area. The hard freeze of March 28 and 29 killed the crop in the Fayetteville area, except in protected local sections. In Oklahoma, the cold wave of March 28 caused material loss in the prospective peach crop. The Texas crop was damaged by low temperatures the last few days of March. However, damage was greatest in the western Texas sections, and least in the more important producing sections in the Eastern half of the State.

California peach orchards have produced a medium or heavy bloom. Light frosts occurred in several peach growing areas while trees were in bloom, which has accounted for some thinning. Pollination conditions were relatively good, with no heavy rains occurring while peaches were in bloom. Except for strong winds during March, conditions were good for the flight of pollen-bearing insects.

EARLY IRISH POTATOES: April 1 condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California was 73 percent compared with 78 percent a year earlier and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 77 percent.

During March unfavorable weather prevailed in most of the early potato States. Planting was delayed by wet weather and much seed already planted has rotted or germinated poorly because the soil was so wet. In some areas the earlier commercial plantings for spring harvest have been damaged by low temperatures and blight. The crop in most States is much later than usual and yields per acre will be reduced by the late start and unfavorable growing conditions.

In the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, where harvesting of the spring crop has begun, blight became severe during the last half of March and the indicated per-acre yields are extremely low. The spring crop in Florida was at a critical stage on April 1, with final yields still uncertain. Heavy rains were received in Florida the last 10 days in March and late blight was prevalent. In other Southern States heavy rains have delayed planting and field cultivation. Of these, Alabama appears to have the best prospects for good yields.

The Louisiana and Mississippi crops are somewhat irregular in condition, with the season averaging about 2 weeks later than usual. The South Carolina crop has had a

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severe setback. Damage to seed in the ground has been serious. Arkansas and Oklahoma potatoes are getting off to a poor, late start. In North Carolina, continuous wet weather has delayed plantings and caused considerable rotting of the seed. Normally, planting is finished in this State by the middle of March, but this year planting has not been completed by April 1. In California low temperatures during March reduced yields and sizes on that part of the crop planted for April harvest and delayed maturity of all early plantings.

PASTURES: The condition of pastures averaged 81 percent of normal on April 1 compared with 70 percent at the close of the season on November 1, last year and 80 percent on April 1, 1943. The 10-year (1933-42) April 1 average is 74 percent. While pasture feeds have shown only a limited growth in many of the Northern States, moisture conditions are generally satisfactory and prospects for later feeds are good when the weather becomes warmer. Precipitation during March was above normal in most of the country except part of Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, west Texas, southern New Mexico and Arizona, and Nevada, Idaho, western Montana, and the 3 Pacific Coast States. Temperatures for the month averaged below normal throughout the country except in the Coastal States from Louisiana to North Carolina, and in part of California.

In the South Atlantic and South Central regions where livestock normally get considerable feed from pastures by April 1, conditions were better than on that date last year and also above the 10-year April 1 average. In the North Central region where development has been delayed by cool weather, the pasture condition figure appears to reflect ample moisture supplies. In the North Atlantic, the April 1 condition, indicating prospects for feed when the weather warms sufficiently to start growth, was above the average but lower than a year earlier. In the Western States the condition of pastures on April 1 was lower than last April and below the 10-year April 1 average. The lowest pasture condition is reported from California where lack of moisture and drying winds resulted in a contra-seasonal deterioration of green feeds. Storms and cold weather during March also caused a decline in the condition of range feeds in most of the Western States, compared with March 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States increased seasonally during March, with production estimated at 9.8 billion pounds. This represents an increase of 14 percent compared with the February production of 8.6 billion and is fractionally higher than the March 1943 production. The small increase compared with last year was due to a larger number of cows on farms which currently is about 2 percent over a year earlier. While there was a fairly sharp seasonal upswing compared with February, the weather was unfavorable for maximum milk production in many of the Northern States.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1933-42 Average, 1943 and 1944

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita			
	Average				Average			
	1933-42	1943	1944		1933-42	1943	1944	
		Million pounds			Pct.		Pounds	
Feb.	7,385	8,380	8,584	102	2.02	2.20	2.15	
Mar.	8,589	9,734	9,780	100	2.14	2.31	2.29	
Jan.-Mar. Incl.	23,733	26,887	26,998	100.4	2.03	2.20	2.15	

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk per cow on April 1 averaged 14.50 pounds compared with 13.71 pounds on March 1, but was 2 percent below the 14.85 pounds on April 1 a year ago. Compared with March 1, production increased seasonally in all geographic divisions. However, milk production per cow on April 1 was not as high as on that date last year in the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North

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Central and South Atlantic States, with the greatest decrease in the North Atlantic area. In the South Central area and in the Western States, production was higher than a year earlier. Production per cow on April 1 this year was above the 10-year (1933-42) April 1 average in all regions, averaging between 5 and 6 percent for the United States and ranging from 3 percent in the North Atlantic to 8 percent in the South Atlantic and Western States.

The percentage of cows reported milked increased about seasonally during March. On April 1, crop correspondents reported the percentage milked at 68.1 percent, which compares with 65.8 percent a month earlier and 69.2 percent on April 1 last year. The percentage milked, compared with March 1, increased in all regions except the South Atlantic where there was a small decline.

Grain and concentrate fed to milk cows in crop reporters' herds averaged 5.45 pounds per head daily on April 1. This was about 4 percent greater than on February 1 and about 17 percent above the rate of feeding on December 1, 1943. While milk cows are on dry rations throughout the winter, the rate of concentrate feeding per cow is normally increased in late winter and early spring with the increase in milk flow, and reaches a seasonal high point just before milk cows go on pasture. The advance in rate of feeding from February 1 to April 1 appears to have been somewhat greater than average, reflecting to some extent this year's weather contrasts. Late March was damp and cool in many dairy areas, encouraging a rate of concentrate feeding that was heavier than during the unusually mild weather around February 1.

In New England, where April 1 figures are available over more than a decade, the amount of grain and concentrates fed per cow was the highest of record, exceeding that last April 1 by about 2 percent. Faced last fall with prospective concentrate shortages, dairymen in the Northeast, in cooperation with the War Food Administration, conducted an aggressive campaign to acquire needed grain supplies, and appear to have been able to feed their milk cows at a high level so far during the feeding season. In other regions figures on the amount of grain and concentrates fed per cow on April 1 were collected from crop reporters for the first time this year. The rate of feeding was generally higher than on February 1 in Northern and Western States. In the South, however, where pastures were furnishing some green feed on April 1, the amount of grain fed per cow was somewhat less than at the beginning of February. In the country as a whole, 13 percent of the crop reporters reported no grain or concentrates fed to their milk cows on April 1.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,763,000,000 eggs in March, a record for the month 4-4 percent above March last year and 49 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. March egg production was at top levels in all parts of the country, except in the West where it was about the same as last year. There has been some tapering off in the rate of egg production, as in January, production was 17 percent above January 1943, and in February 16 percent above a year earlier. The aggregate production in the first quarter of this year was the highest of all time -- 11 percent above the first quarter of 1943.

The rate of egg production per layer during March was 15.6 eggs per layer, compared with 15.8 last year and 14.3 for the 10-year average. The number of eggs per layer during the first quarter of this year was 37.6 eggs, compared with 35.6 eggs during the same period in 1943. The rate reached new high levels in the North Atlantic and East North Central States but was from 1 to 4 percent below last March in all other parts of the country.

There were 433,985,000 layers on farms during March, an increase of 5 percent from March last year and 37 percent above the 10-year average. The number of layers which died or which were culled from farm flocks, or otherwise disposed of during March was 36 percent greater than during March 1943. Because of the large number on hand on

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March 1, 1944 than a year earlier, however, the relative decreases were only 28 percent greater than in March 1943. The decline from March 1 to April 1 is largely seasonal in character but culling appears to have been heavier than during March last year.

There were 226,614,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 -- a fraction of a percent less than a year ago, and 66 percent above the 10-year average. Young chicken numbers reached new high levels for this date in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Atlantic States, but these increases were offset by decreases of 1 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the South Central, and 19 percent in the Western States.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS APRIL 1

(Thousands)

Year	North : Atlantic	E. North : Central	W. North : Central	South : Atlantic	South : Central	Western	United : States
Av. 1933-42	16,473	24,372	25,909	20,861	37,697	10,949	136,261
1943	26,104	41,323	53,219	27,848	61,080	18,056	227,630
1944	27,122	41,034	58,956	28,276	56,654	14,572	226,614

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March were 11 percent below a year ago but 77 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. The seasonal drop during the month ending March 15 was greater than last year but less than the 10-year average decline. The March 15 price was 30.1 cents per dozen, compared with 31.9 cents a month ago, 34.0 cents a year ago, and 17.0 cents for the 10-year average. However, egg prices dropped further during the last half of March, although they recovered in part during the last week because of Easter buying and government support.

The March 15 price received for chickens was 23.8 cents per pound live weight, the highest for the month since 1920, compared with 23.5 cents a year ago and 14.0 cents for the 10-year average.

Turkey prices on March 15 averaged 31.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 28.7 cents a year earlier, and 15.4 cents for the 10-year average. This is the highest March price of 12 years of record.

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration increased about 1 cent per hundred pounds during the month ending March 15 and on that date was 19 percent above a year earlier and 85 percent above the 10-year average. However, because of greater than average seasonal decrease in egg prices since March 15 the egg-feed ratio is now less favorable than it was on March 15.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1944

April 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage seeded			Yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Crops of	Crop of	Crop of	Average:		Ind.	Average:		Ind.
	: 1933-42:	1943 :	1944 :	: 1933-42:	1943 :	1944 :	: 1933-42:	1943 :	1944 :
	Thousand acres						Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	292	275	366	22.2	16.3	20.0	6,517	4,482	7,320
N.J.	66	62	77	18.9	14.8	17.0	1,234	920	1,309
Pa.	960	796	955	19.1	16.7	17.5	18,400	13,277	16,712
Ohio	2,135	1,687	2,075	19.7	15.7	18.5	41,934	26,433	38,388
Ind.	1,722	997	1,306	16.3	15.2	18.0	28,047	15,184	23,508
Ill.	2,008	1,195	1,374	16.9	13.9	18.5	34,144	16,665	25,419
Mich.	834	668	949	19.8	16.6	21.0	16,396	11,084	19,929
Wis.	42	31	34	15.5	18.9	15.0	668	585	510
Minn.	203	140	164	15.8	14.8	10.0	3,146	2,072	1,640
Iowa	401	165	160	16.2	17.7	16.0	6,401	2,919	2,560
Mo.	2,045	1,270	1,714	13.1	10.0	14.5	26,851	12,649	24,853
S. Dak.	221	238	271	7.0	8.0	11.0	1,394	1,898	2,981
Nebr.	3,538	3,026	3,782	11.3	19.9	10.5	39,360	60,165	39,711
Kans.	13,753	10,735	13,311	9.3	13.4	11.0	125,965	144,201	146,421
Del.	78	59	68	17.7	17.1	19.0	1,364	1,008	1,292
Md.	412	304	380	18.5	16.2	20.0	7,634	4,913	7,600
Va.	595	482	574	13.6	12.2	15.0	8,081	5,863	8,610
W. Va.	153	111	127	12.7	9.5	13.0	1,952	1,053	1,651
N. C.	508	523	601	11.7	11.1	13.0	5,952	5,812	7,813
S. C.	198	274	318	10.1	11.0	11.0	2,050	3,002	3,498
Ga.	193	210	225	8.8	10.1	10.0	1,718	2,123	2,250
Ky.	477	379	474	12.4	10.3	12.5	5,992	3,902	5,925
Tenn.	441	375	491	11.2	11.0	12.0	4,901	4,116	5,892
Ala.	8	14	17	9.6	9.9	11.0	77	138	187
Miss.	--	12	25	--	18.7	20.0	--	224	500
Ark.	77	25	52	7.0	7.9	7.5	530	198	390
Okla.	4,889	3,800	5,130	10.0	8.3	11.0	48,419	31,711	56,430
Tex.	4,549	3,560	4,628	6.4	10.2	8.5	28,195	36,366	39,338
Mont.	1,111	1,435	1,449	13.6	15.3	11.5	15,785	21,919	16,664
Idaho	682	563	676	20.4	21.7	22.0	13,862	12,192	14,872
Wyo.	141	157	185	9.0	14.2	9.0	1,298	2,224	1,665
Colo.	1,131	1,340	1,474	8.8	21.9	8.5	10,427	29,381	12,529
N. Mex.	354	326	408	5.9	6.4	3.5	2,040	2,079	1,428
Ariz.	41	25	35	21.5	18.5	19.0	890	462	665
Utah	189	171	221	16.5	18.9	17.0	3,155	3,239	3,757
Nev.	4	5	6	27.7	30.0	26.0	101	150	156
Wash.	1,374	1,353	1,651	20.9	17.5	19.5	28,954	23,691	32,194
Oreg.	749	549	802	17.2	23.4	20.0	12,542	12,870	16,040
Calif.	883	497	572	16.0	17.0	16.0	14,246	8,436	9,152
U.S.	47,459	37,834	47,127	12.2	14.0	12.8	570,675	529,606	601,759

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1944

April 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	:1933-42:	1943	1944	:1933-42:	1943	1944	:1933-42:	1943	1944
Thousand bushels:									
Maine	29	20	26	27	12	9	1,849	1,808	1,359
N.H.	46	37	51	--	--	--	106	117	76
Vt.	90	40	40	--	--	--	606	745	451
Mass.	128	111	141	--	--	--	51	50	51
R.I.	26	12	15	--	--	--	14	10	8
Conn.	187	159	120	--	--	--	48	61	24
N.Y.	2,051	3,165	1,946	1,644	2,192	2,038	9,655	14,379	4,862
N.J.	2,568	3,305	2,115	214	214	212	499	477	319
Pa.	17,581	19,109	14,397	3,774	3,519	3,224	10,177	9,364	5,356
Ohio	49,377	81,618	61,039	6,750	5,793	5,025	13,363	19,693	9,416
Ind.	61,290	99,870	82,650	3,894	2,248	1,833	12,590	16,242	10,628
Ill.	176,491	208,999	179,630	4,022	1,926	2,355	43,584	46,848	37,320
Mich.	15,257	30,041	15,181	5,152	4,443	3,359	16,939	28,312	11,949
Wis.	13,098	22,461	20,962	683	1,082	874	28,404	37,213	37,128
Minn.	55,115	84,893	62,453	8,673	13,207	6,663	57,544	71,027	55,688
Iowa	234,846	345,227	293,552	1,473	2,138	1,347	78,319	78,508	77,285
Mo.	43,002	65,793	51,253	3,011	2,710	2,530	11,742	20,205	19,665
N. Dak.	1,465	2,640	1,391	27,061	76,420	57,038	16,917	41,209	33,334
S. Dak.	15,393	39,286	22,433	9,426	22,184	13,785	19,682	42,488	30,315
Nebr.	60,819	111,743	74,076	9,457	28,662	17,160	17,056	22,728	27,954
Kans.	15,316	33,968	23,647	19,768	58,029	28,848	8,707	11,558	12,804
Del.	1,679	1,984	1,188	134	83	60	15	33	17
Md.	6,450	6,716	3,221	632	389	368	307	311	279
Va.	12,146	12,445	10,412	1,140	1,354	821	494	842	629
W. Va.	3,767	4,189	4,254	408	364	274	599	610	544
N.C.	19,164	20,544	19,818	974	1,362	814	880	1,126	717
S.C.	9,433	7,709	10,659	171	236	210	1,131	1,346	1,340
Ga.	18,085	15,662	19,430	200	405	234	783	1,117	658
Fla.	2,135	2,220	2,269	--	--	--	7	8	0
Ky.	23,030	31,403	25,834	350	390	254	340	246	352
Tenn.	24,252	28,726	22,298	398	314	288	237	310	434
Ala.	19,155	18,075	21,262	6	17	12	231	576	472
Miss.	16,409	17,838	16,521	--	8	11	488	900	1,170
Ark.	12,010	12,960	7,982	50	24	34	622	1,344	1,096
La.	6,974	8,133	7,877	--	--	--	248	567	520
Okla.	7,499	8,152	5,363	6,257	8,606	3,488	5,693	4,549	5,270
Tex.	21,247	18,006	22,298	1,676	7,590	2,364	8,965	2,915	4,792
Mont.	177	401	236	13,715	42,056	35,861	4,210	9,956	10,318
Idaho	411	693	280	5,449	5,315	4,771	2,056	2,843	2,368
Wyo.	269	235	98	798	2,428	1,204	1,422	1,680	1,760
Colo.	2,927	3,998	3,338	2,736	9,318	6,939	1,784	2,259	2,088
N. Mex.	823	980	706	243	1,059	216	165	194	302
Ariz.	139	147	147	60	46	23	51	53	44
Utah	38	39	21	1,398	2,054	867	500	655	1,021
Nev.	4	6	5	90	227	163	48	80	92
Wash.	110	135	89	3,759	11,030	7,233	2,503	3,802	2,409
Oreg.	278	338	425	2,177	4,941	3,705	2,352	3,220	3,409
Calif.	393	517	400	289	992	1,350	112	285	162
U.S.	973,176	1,374,748	1,113,549	148,144	325,387	217,684	384,096	504,869	418,255

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
April 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE			PASTURE			SOYBEANS		
Condition April 1			Condition April 1			Stocks on farms April 1		
State	Average:		Average:					
	1933-42:	1943	1944	1933-42:	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Percent			Percent			Thousand bushels	
Maine	--	--	--	88	87	91	--	--
N.H.	--	--	--	85	94	83	--	--
Vt.	--	--	--	92	91	95	--	--
Mass.	--	--	--	91	91	93	--	--
R.I.	--	--	--	80	96	88	--	--
Conn.	--	--	--	88	91	84	--	--
N.Y.	84	89	82	81	86	82	158	213
N.J.	88	90	88	81	84	83	153	146
Pa.	83	83	77	80	84	80	292	233
Ohio	85	78	84	77	77	81	7,563	5,599
Ind.	83	79	87	77	75	81	8,442	5,146
Ill.	86	83	91	79	80	85	15,936	12,002
Mich.	82	91	82	79	89	83	951	702
Wis.	85	91	77	82	94	86	390	559
Minn.	80	89	73	76	85	82	1,278	797
Iowa	86	90	86	81	90	90	12,053	9,833
Mo.	78	82	87	71	76	81	2,331	1,478
N.Dak.	65	79	66	59	83	78	19	19
S.Dak.	67	80	77	58	85	84	82	89
Nebr.	71	84	71	64	78	78	129	151
Kans.	73	88	80	62	85	84	611	394
Del.	86	91	92	81	80	81	404	190
Md.	86	89	87	76	83	76	350	172
Va.	82	79	90	75	81	83	517	296
W.Va.	82	78	87	75	77	77	6	14
N.C.	83	83	87	77	79	84	1,115	948
S.C.	76	75	80	64	67	74	40	29
Ga.	78	80	83	69	71	78	32	28
Fla.	--	--	--	71	77	83	--	--
Ky.	82	76	85	73	74	78	203	197
Tenn.	83	84	86	71	75	83	162	199
Ala.	--	--	--	69	67	79	27	121
Miss.	--	--	--	69	64	77	455	324
Ark.	--	--	--	70	64	75	293	380
La.	--	--	--	71	71	78	272	123
Okla.	70	77	79	63	69	78	23	25
Tex.	71	66	83	70	65	82	63	21
Mont.	79	84	73	72	95	80	--	--
Idaho	93	93	85	86	78	81	--	--
Wyo.	68	87	82	73	91	80	--	--
Colo.	66	87	65	68	86	79	--	--
N.Mex.	--	78	66	70	75	73	--	--
Ariz.	--	--	--	88	78	85	--	--
Utah	88	81	87	84	82	83	--	--
Nev.	--	--	--	83	70	86	--	--
Wash.	85	82	82	79	64	78	--	--
Oreg.	88	87	80	80	63	77	--	--
Calif.	1/88	94	79	82	91	67	--	--
U.S.	75	82	79	74	80	81	54,350	40,428

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

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April 1, 1944

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	and State	Production 1/			
		Average	1941	1942	Indicated
		1932-41			1943
ORANGES:		Thousand boxes			
California, all		40,508	52,155	44,296	51,268
Navels and misc. 2/		16,731	21,974	14,241	20,468
Valencias		23,777	30,181	30,055	30,800
Florida, all		21,620	27,200	37,200	43,500
Early and midseason		3/ 13,228	15,200	19,100	26,000
Valencias		3/ 9,183	12,000	18,100	17,500
Texas, all 2/		1,630	2,850	2,550	3,300
Arizona, all 2/		350	660	730	900
Louisiana, all 2/		266	192	340	240
5 States 4/		64,374	83,057	85,116	99,208
TANGERINES:					
Florida		2,390	2,100	4,200	3,600
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:					
5 States 4/		66,764	85,157	89,316	102,808
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all		16,490	19,200	27,300	26,000
Seedless		3/ 5,850	7,700	10,300	11,500
Other		3/ 11,183	11,500	17,000	14,500
Texas, all		8,785	14,500	17,510	17,500
Arizona, all		2,023	3,380	2,600	3,900
California, all		2,012	3,181	3,071	3,179
Desert Valleys		900	1,343	1,254	1,316
Other		1,112	1,838	1,817	1,863
4 States 4/		29,310	40,261	50,481	50,579
LEMONS:					
California 4/		10,146	11,720	14,940	13,725
LIMES:					
Florida 4/		58	150	175	5/ 190

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ December 1 indicated production.

PEACHES

EARLY POTATOES 2/

		Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average	1941	1942	1943	1944 1/	Average	1943	1944	
		1933-42				1933-42			
		Percent				Percent			
N.C.	76	87	81	65	89	80	86	66	
S.C.	72	83	81	47	85	73	72	58	
Ga.	70	81	80	52	72	73	75	70	
Fla.	70	79	76	64	77	76	61	85	
Ala.	70	79	76	52	61	76	73	79	
Miss.	69	79	79	59	72	73	72	75	
Ark.	65	82	70	23	64	77	75	66	
La.	71	74	77	53	71	76	80	75	
Okla.	60	79	75	30	50	79	83	73	
Tex.	68	85	70	44	63	73	75	63	
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	88	96	89	
11 States	69	82	77	48	73	77	78	73	

1/ The April 1, 1944 condition of peaches does not reflect varying damage from low temperatures which occurred April 4-6.

2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

April 10, 1944

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/		
and	April 1 av.	April 1	April 1	Dec. 1	Feb. 1	April 1
Division	1933-42	1943	1944	1943	1944	1944
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	13.1	13.8	14.0	4.8	5.2	5.9
N.H.	14.9	15.8	16.0	5.1	5.2	5.9
Vt.	14.9	17.5	16.1	4.8	5.2	6.0
Mass.	18.2	18.4	17.5	6.6	6.5	7.0
Conn.	17.3	19.0	18.0	6.2	6.0	6.3
N.Y.	18.1	20.3	18.7	5.6	5.8	6.4
N.J.	20.3	21.4	20.0	7.7	8.2	8.6
Pa.	17.4	18.2	17.7	7.0	7.0	7.1
N. ATL.	17.41	18.72	17.89	6.0	6.2	6.6
Ohio	15.0	15.6	15.2	6.2	6.5	6.6
Ind.	13.6	14.9	14.0	5.7	5.4	6.2
Ill.	15.0	16.0	16.1	6.2	6.9	7.6
Mich.	17.6	19.2	17.3	5.0	5.6	5.6
Wis.	17.5	19.4	19.1	4.8	5.7	6.0
E. N. CENT.	16.20	17.72	17.10	5.4	6.0	6.3
Minn.	17.7	18.8	18.5	4.5	5.1	5.3
Iowa	15.0	16.8	16.6	5.7	6.9	7.9
Mo.	9.3	10.2	10.2	4.2	4.6	5.1
N. Dak.	12.6	15.0	13.3	3.4	4.2	4.8
S. Dak.	11.3	12.8	12.1	2.8	3.9	4.2
Nebr.	13.5	15.0	14.2	4.3	5.7	5.4
Kans.	14.4	15.1	14.1	4.0	5.1	5.3
W. N. CENT.	13.77	15.15	14.58	4.4	5.3	5.7
Md.	14.2	15.7	15.1	6.6	7.5	7.0
Va.	9.9	10.4	11.4	4.9	5.0	5.0
W. Va.	9.0	9.6	9.4	4.1	3.9	4.0
N. C.	10.2	11.2	10.9	5.3	5.3	4.9
S. C.	9.8	10.5	10.8	3.5	3.3	4.1
Ga.	8.2	8.5	8.3	2.6	3.7	3.5
S. ATL.	10.08	10.88	10.83	4.5	4.8	4.6
Ky.	9.8	10.2	9.8	4.7	5.3	5.1
Tenn.	9.0	10.1	10.7	4.3	4.9	4.9
Ala.	7.8	8.4	8.6	3.8	4.6	4.1
Miss.	6.6	6.9	7.0	2.6	4.2	3.6
Ark.	7.8	7.4	7.6	3.3	3.5	3.0
Okla.	10.6	10.1	10.8	3.4	3.8	4.2
Tex.	9.0	8.3	8.5	3.5	4.1	3.6
S. CENT.	8.85	9.02	9.26	3.5	4.2	4.0
Mont.	13.0	14.5	13.8	4.4	4.5	3.8
Idaho	16.7	17.0	17.8	3.1	3.5	3.6
Wyo.	11.8	14.0	15.1	2.8	2.8	3.3
Colo.	14.0	16.0	14.8	4.4	3.5	5.6
Wash.	17.2	17.2	18.0	5.2	5.3	6.0
Oreg.	16.0	16.2	15.6	4.1	4.2	4.4
Calif.	20.0	20.0	19.6	3.7	4.3	4.6
WEST.	15.74	16.96	17.04	4.0	4.2	4.6
U. S.	13.75	14.85	14.50	4.66	5.23	5.45

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1944

April 1, 1944

3 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State :	Number of layers on :	Eggs per :	Total eggs produced :				
and :	hand during March :	100 layers :	During March :	Jan. - Mar.,	Incl.		
Division:	1943 :	1944 :	1943 :	1944 :	1943 :	1944 :	1944 :
	Thousands		Number		Millions		
Me.	2,150	2,150	1,838	1,872	40	40	107
N.H.	1,772	1,974	1,810	1,922	32	38	888
Vt.	930	985	1,810	1,857	17	18	45
Mass.	4,434	4,614	1,885	1,925	84	89	227
R.I.	408	440	1,841	1,903	8	8	21
Conn.	2,482	2,694	1,724	1,851	43	50	119
N.Y.	13,032	13,266	1,649	1,736	215	230	561
N.J.	6,223	6,661	1,643	1,668	102	111	264
Pa.	17,504	18,482	1,671	1,680	292	310	749
N.Atl.	48,935	51,266	1,702	1,744	833	894	2,181
Ohio	19,165	20,420	1,618	1,624	310	332	746
Ind.	14,340	14,248	1,693	1,683	243	240	556
Ill.	20,779	22,171	1,525	1,544	317	342	714
Mich.	11,272	12,205	1,528	1,562	172	191	422
Wis.	15,238	16,831	1,510	1,525	230	257	599
E.N.Cent.	80,794	85,875	1,574	1,586	1,272	1,362	3,037
Minn.	24,600	25,941	1,519	1,587	374	412	926
Iowa	31,603	34,100	1,500	1,507	475	514	1,037
Mo.	22,760	23,362	1,621	1,609	369	376	778
N.Dak.	5,521	5,702	1,203	1,299	66	74	139
S.Dak.	8,519	9,439	1,404	1,324	120	125	213
Nebr.	14,484	15,652	1,674	1,525	212	239	534
Kans.	16,475	16,749	1,752	1,637	289	274	633
W.N.Cent.	124,042	130,945	1,560	1,538	1,935	2,014	4,290
Del.	875	930	1,690	1,724	15	16	35
Md.	2,966	3,230	1,624	1,593	48	51	116
Va.	7,746	8,214	1,587	1,538	123	126	293
W.Va.	3,861	3,968	1,649	1,569	64	62	148
N.C.	9,114	9,838	1,426	1,348	130	133	274
S.C.	3,273	3,536	1,265	1,274	41	45	86
Ga.	6,792	6,833	1,283	1,246	87	85	184
Fla.	1,840	1,790	1,562	1,525	29	27	64
S.Atl.	36,467	38,339	1,473	1,422	537	545	1,200
Ky.	10,402	10,783	1,618	1,556	168	168	366
Tenn.	10,143	10,566	1,519	1,479	154	156	326
Ala.	7,012	7,169	1,389	1,314	97	94	196
Miss.	6,810	7,308	1,252	1,234	85	90	174
Ark.	7,371	8,078	1,423	1,355	105	109	197
La.	3,983	4,324	1,299	1,290	52	56	102
Okla.	12,143	12,898	1,724	1,680	209	217	460
Tex.	27,215	30,160	1,593	1,519	434	458	922
S.Cent.	85,079	91,286	1,533	1,477	1,304	1,348	2,743
Mont.	1,932	2,017	1,417	1,376	27	28	61
Idaho	2,076	2,436	1,575	1,550	33	38	78
Wyo.	782	828	1,556	1,410	12	12	28
Colo.	3,787	3,972	1,649	1,463	62	58	136
N.Mex.	1,247	1,245	1,497	1,451	19	18	43
Ariz.	560	526	1,708	1,779	10	9	23
Utah	2,078	2,378	1,798	1,693	37	40	91
Nev.	218	277	1,665	1,580	4	4	10
Wash.	5,837	5,582	1,686	1,739	98	97	259
Oreg.	3,256	3,183	1,742	1,761	57	56	139
Calif.	14,282	13,830	1,693	1,736	242	210	567
West.	36,085	36,274	1,666	1,651	601	600	1,435
U.S.	411,402	433,985	1,576	1,558	6,482	6,763	14,886

